

AMERICAN SAMOA STATISTICS NEWS



Subject: AMERICAN SAMOA 2014 STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Release Date: June 6, 2016

Director's Approval:

The American Samoa Statistical Yearbook for 2014 is now released. Electronic copy can be downloaded at the Department of Commerce Website: www.doc.as.gov.

Statistical Yearbook Highlights:

Population –The U.S. Bureau of Census released a 2010 American Samoa population count of 55,519: a decline of 1,700 persons or -3%. The annual rate of growth of the local population is - 0.3 percent. The U.S. Bureau of Census counted less people in 2010 than in 2000. The mid-year Population Estimate for 2014 was 61,811. Median age is 22.4 years and the gender ratio was 103 males for every 100 females.

Vital Statistics – Total births in 2014 equaled 1,048 while deaths counted at 259 resulting in a natural growth of the resident population at 825. According to LBJ Medical records, only 1 infant death occurred in 2014 (the lowest in all years). Leading causes of death were Heart Diseases, Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer), Septicemia, Cerebrovascular Diseases and Influenza/Pneumonia. This is the first time Influenza/Pneumonia appeared as the fifth leading cause of death in recent history. Life expectancy for the male gender is 71.1 years while the female gender is 77.8 years.

Education – There were 110 educational institutions including the ASCC, while school enrollment registered at 17,337. School teacher vacancies increased in 2014 for public schools, notable was the special education vacancies had the highest rate in the number of teachers.

Law Enforcement – Offenses reported by DPS dropped by 2.9 percent. Larceny is the number one offense in Part I while both Larceny and Forcible Rape increased in 2014. Arson, assault and burglary had declined. The involvement of alcohol consumption in offenses reported by DPS can be identified with given statistics but the number of DUIs is on the rise again in 2014.

Travel Statistics - 65,059 arrived in 2014 versus 67,122 departed; a net loss of 2,063 persons. Most incoming travelers were returning residents while visitors accounted for 42 percent. The

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United States continued to be the primary tourism market holding 51 percent of the market. New Zealand followed with 34 percent and Australia with 11 percent.

The American Samoa Government collected \$279.9 million in revenues and grants. The American Samoa Government spent \$286.4 million that produced an annual deficit of \$6.5 million in FY-2014. Federal grants accounted for 68.5 percent of all government revenues while 30.7 percent came from local taxes. The Tobacco Settlement made up the remaining balance. Of the total expenditure, 30.0 percent were spent on Education and Culture followed by General Government with 19.3 percent and Health and Recreation with 19.2 percent.

Total employment in 2014 amounted to 17,565 with 37.3 percent working for the American Samoa Government and its authorities, 14.2 percent worked for the canneries, and 48.4 percent worked in the rest of the private sector. By definition of those who are actively looking for work, the unemployment rate determined from the 2010 U.S. Bureau of Census is 9.2 percent. However, there are a substantial number of individuals not working and not actively looking for work that was not captured in the unemployment category by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Presumably, the unemployment data is much higher.

Median household income in 2010 for American Samoa was \$23,892, while per capita income was \$6,311. Compared to the 2010 U.S. median household income of \$51,144, the American Samoa median household income is about 46.7 percent of the U.S. median. About 54.4 percent of families were below poverty and 57.8 percent categorized as individuals.

Cost of goods and services normally purchased by the community remained stable throughout 2014, with an average inflation of 0.7 percent.

Recent Gross Domestic Product estimates released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis valued the local economy at \$645 million at current prices. The 2014 GDP at constant prices (i.e. price changes removed) amounted to \$643 million compared to \$633 million in 2013: a real growth in the local economy of 1.6 percent.

For more information, contact the DOC Research and Statistics Division or the government agency cited in source references.

Thank you.